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THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY
EDITION

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SIDETRACK COAL STRIKE AID FOR PINCHOT BOOM

DEFENSE OF AMERICAN POLICY IN NICARAGUAN INTERVENTION SEEN AS OBJECT OF HEARST CAMPAIGN

Nicaraguan Agents of Wall Street Also Claim
to Have "Documentary Proof"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The second installment of the Hearst "expose" against Mexico, based upon forged documents, purporting to show that the Nicaraguan liberal movement against

TAMMANY PLAN BEHIND SIROVICH TALK, IS CHARGE

Right Wing Confiscates
Local 35 Furniture

Congressman William I. Sirovich, democratic party representative from the East Side, who is attempting to win the needle trades workers for Tammany Hall, has come out in support of William Randolph Hearst's anti-Mexican campaign. He has sent a communication to Secretary of State Frank Kellogg calling his attention to Hearst's so-called exposure. The DAILY WORKER in another column, exposes the Hearst "documents" as forgeries.

That the intervention of Congressman William I. Sirovich into the difficulties in the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union is a move on the part of Tammany Hall to extend its influence in the needle trades is the opinion of many cloak and dressmakers interviewed yesterday.

The workers charged that the expenses for the Mecca Temple meeting held by the so-called Committee of 50 Monday night were paid by the Jewish Day, an organ of Tammany Hall.

GRAND JURY DOES NOT LISTEN TO BURNS' CHARGES

Pinchot Ready to Back
Detective McMullin

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Today U. S. District Attorney Gordon gave Wm. J. Burns the eight page typewritten statement of the former Burns' detective McMullin to read. But the grand jury investigating Burns' part in the fixing of the oil graft jury, was not so generous. It scoffed at two papers, both drawn up by friends of Burns, one of them his employee, making derogatory statements about McMullin. "This was the evidence which Burns, 'The Eye That Never Sleeps,' as the anti-labor detective has styled himself, boasted would 'shoot full of holes' the jury fixing, and perjury charges made against him by his former detective, McMullin."

Siddons Cuts In.
The trial judge, F. L. Siddons, thrust himself into the public light again today by signing an order appointing a committee composed of Peyton Gordon, special government oil counsel, John E. Laskey, former district attorney, and James S. Easby-Smith, local prominent lawyer, to conduct an investigation and determine whether there is any basis for contempt proceedings in the recently declared mistrial of the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy case.

Siddons' order revolves around the charges of loose and improper talking by Juror Edward J. Kidwell.

District Attorney Gordon seemed irked when he heard of Judge Siddons' order. It was evidently unsolicited and unwelcome.

Earlier in the day, Chas. G. Ruddy, talked to the grand jury for an hour. Ruddy is ch. shadower for the Burns Detective Agency and the man whom McMullin says inserted Asst. Attorney General Lamb's auto license plate number into the false

(Continued on Page Two)

B. and O. Road Leads Fight on Miners

Taking Dead Bodies of Workers From Ruins;
Flood From Broken Mains Hinders Rescue



"IN DEATH HOUSE BY CHRISTMASS," IS THREAT IN FASCIST FRAME-UP

New York Prosecutor Says It Is State's Hope;
Greco-Carrillo Defense Replies

Answering a threat by district attorney McGehean that he "hopes to have Greco and Carrillo in the death house by Christmas," Filippo Greco, secretary of the Greco-Carrillo Defense League, charged the prosecutor's office and the New York police department with ever growing prejudice against the two imprisoned anti-fascist workers last night.

McGehean's "hope" was published in an interview in a New York newspaper yesterday.

Calogero Greco, brother of the defense league secretary, and Donato Carrillo are to go on trial Dec. 5 in the Bronx on charges of killing two fascists.

"My attention has been called to the fact that District Attorney McGehean said that he hoped to have my brother and Carrillo in the death house at Sing Sing prison by Christmas," the defense league secretary said. "With the trial three weeks away and the defense witnesses yet clearly shows the increasingly prejudiced attitude of Mr. McGehean."

A statement attributed to Count Di Revel that the Fascist League of North America contained between 12,000 and 14,000 members is false, Carlo Tresca, head of the Anti-Fascist League of North America, said.

Di Revel's organization is directly responsible for the Greco-Carrillo non, secretary of the International frame-up, according to James P. Can-Labor Defense.

Schneiderman To Be Expelled on Order of A. F. of L. Chiefs

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 15.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has instructed General Organizer Dale of the Office Workers Union that William Schneiderman is to be expelled from the union.

Schneiderman is a very active unionist in Los Angeles, and a strong left wing leader. He was elected delegate to the A. F. of L. convention in this city, but was driven from the floor by the official gang on charges of being a Communist. The evidence against him was furnished by members of the strike-breaking police force of this open shop town. A police detective was detailed to assist President Green and Vice-president Woll in the campaign against the Communists, and Schneiderman was one of their victims.

Strong majorities in the Office Workers Union and in the Central Labor Council have prevented any expulsion of Schneiderman so far.

More Window Cleaners Are Arrested in Strike

Three more pickets of the striking Window Cleaners' Protective Union were arrested yesterday, the union reports. They are George Goulart and G. Zawasa, taken into custody at Myrtle Ave. and Tompkins St., Brooklyn, on charges of felonious assault, and D. Shyskowski, arrested at Grand St. and Broadway for alleged first degree assault. Harry Feinstein, business agent of the union, said in a statement last night that these arrests like similar ones in the past were instigated by the employers.

(Continued on Page Two)

PANKEN TO DEMAND RECOUNT

Jacob Panken, socialist party judge defeated for reelection in the recent election, will demand a recount of votes on the ground of fraud, Gilbert E. Roe, head of his non-partisan lawyers committee, announced yesterday.

PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR WHOSE COAL AND IRON POLICE TERRORIZE MINING CAMPS, SHOWN AS COAL COMPANY STOCKHOLDER; 3000 GUNMEN IMPORTED; 28,000 EVICTED

Emergency Conference of A. F. of L. Second in Twenty Years; Local
Union Delegates Barred From Business Sessions

Rank and File Resolution Given Wide Publicity By Pittsburgh Press;
Official Conference Drafts Coal Strike Program

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—Ex-Governor Pinchot has been made the central figure in the American Federation of Labor emergency conference here, called to consider the critical situation of the United Mine Workers and the labor movement in general created by the concentrated attack of the coal companies and the granting of a federal injunction outlawing the miners' strike.

PINCHOT BOOM FIRST CONSIDERATION

It is apparent to everyone here that the organization of a nation-wide campaign for relief of the miners and their families, organization drives in the non-union coal fields, and defiance of the injunction provisions—all urged upon the conference by resolution adopted by local unions of the United Mine Workers, have been pushed into the background in favor of a Pinchot boom for the U. S. senate.

It is certain that ex-Governor Pinchot's appearance at the conference, and his speech attacking the present state administration, is preliminary to his entering the republican primaries against Senator Reed with the support of union officialdom.

LABOR DEFENSE TO WAGE WAR ON FRAME-UP SYSTEM

A nation-wide attack on the sinister anti-labor frame-up system which flourishes in the United States will be one of the most important developments from the International Labor Defense Conference that concluded its sessions here last Sunday.

In a statement issued yesterday from the defense organization's headquarters, it was declared that "The frame-up system has become one of the greatest dangers to the labor movement. The fight against this sinister menace must take a prominent place on the order of business of the American workingclass."

In a resolution denouncing the infamous system that legally assassinated Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the conference pointed out that scores of workers are in United States jails, the guilty of no crime, but because of their working-class loyalty.

Call Attention to Many Cases.

The resolution points out that not only Sacco and Vanzetti, but scores of other workers are also endangered by frame-ups. Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, now serving life sentences in California prisons, are indicated as victims of the frame-up, as are the Centralia I. W. W., Greco and Carrillo, the fur workers and cloakmakers of New York, the Passaic strikers and the Cheswick miners. The labor movement of the entire country is urged to join hands for a fight to put "an end to the murder and imprisonment of the working class fighters."

The conference also unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the campaign made by the International Labor Defense on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, in which it consistently forwarded the class issues involved.

Pledge Fight to Release Prisoners.

In another resolution, the conference pledged the entire support of the organization for a systematic

(Continued on Page Two)

Provincetown Theatre Takes Over "The Belt"

Paul Sifton's satirical drama of mass production, "The Belt," which is now running its last week at the New Playwright's Theatre, will open next Tuesday night at the Provincetown Theatre in McDougal St., the New Playwright's directors announced yesterday.

Increasing support by workers enables "The Belt" to continue at a second theater, Michael Gold, one of the New Playwright directors, said. "The Centuries," Em Jo Bashe's play of New York's East Side, will open at the New Playwright's Theatre Nov. 22.

Atrocities of Coal and Iron Police, Terrible Coal Camp Conditions Bared

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, famous for its "union-management cooperation" scheme, bearing the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor, has been discovered to be, in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Railroad and the steel trust, a "prime mover" in the conspiracy to smash the United Mine Workers of America.

LEWIS STATEMENT EXCITES COMMENT.

This statement was made by President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers at the emergency conference of union heads here. It called forth surprised comment from both labor officials and newspapermen since Lewis

EXPULSION OF TROTSKY, ZINOVIEV; PARTY POSITION SHOWN

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 15.—

The action of the All-Union Communist Party in regard to the activities of the Trotskyist opposition was officially made public yesterday with the publication of a resolution drawn up by the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission.

Characterizing the recent activities of the Opposition as hostile to the Soviet Union and the dictatorship of the proletariat, the resolution ordered the expulsion of Trotsky and Zinoviev from the All Union Communist Party. It also ordered the expulsion from the Central Control Commission of Smilga, Kameneff, Rakovsky, Yevdokimoff, Avyedeff, Muraloff, Bakaeff, Peterson, Solovieff, Shklovsky and Lissin, Opposition leaders. All Opposition leaders, furthermore, will be

(Continued on Page Two)

STATE EXPENSES GROW.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—An increase of \$20,000,000 in the cost of New York State's government for the fiscal year 1927-28, is in sight, according to fiscal experts at the capitol. This will bring the total cost of government for the next fiscal year to \$235,000,000. The 1927 budget totaled \$213,000,000.

Meeting of Membership
of District Two Called
for Campaign Discussion

A membership meeting of the New York district of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., next Tuesday night, instead of next Friday night as announced yesterday. Jay Lovestone, national secretary of the Party, will report on the build-the-Party campaign. The change in date from Friday to Tuesday was announced last night.

Conference Drafts Resolutions.

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—A committee, representative of all major unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, went into session here today to draft resolution

Other Startling Disclosures.

Other disclosures made by speakers at the public session of the conference were of an almost equally startling nature. 219 affidavits were produced, signed by miners and members of miners' families, detailing the outrages inflicted upon them by the coal and iron police—thugs deputized by the state but paid by the coal and steel companies.

28,000 miners' families in this district are subject to eviction. 8,000 evictions cases are pending. 3,000 gunmen have been imported by the corporations. Thousands of strikebreakers, some of them convicts, have been brought in. Mining communities have been turned into "live hell," union officials stated.

Governor Is Coal Owner.

Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania was shown to be a stockholder in and a director of the Clearfield Coal Company, owned by the New York Central Railroad and is also an attorney for this union-hating corporation. State police, under orders of Governor Fisher, have ridden down women and children.

Wall Street Fights Union.
Coal companies which are willing to sign an agreement with the union are threatened with ruin by the banks and such corporations as General Motors, a Wall Street corporation, according to Philip Murray, vice president of the United Mine Workers. Murray named the Bertha Consumers Company, producing 3,500,000 tons annually, and an operator named Gilmore, as two concerns who had been prevented from signing a union contract.

400 union officials are attending the conference.

Conference Drafts Resolutions.

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—A committee, representative of all major unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, went into session here today to draft resolution

(Continued on Page Two)

Pennsylvania Governor, Terrorist, Coal Owner

(Continued from Page One)

that, if adopted by the conference of labor leaders meeting here, will govern the future policy of organized labor in the bituminous coal strike.

Meets Behind Closed Doors

With Philip Murray, international vice president of the United Mine Workers of America, acting as adviser, the committee went into session behind closed doors. Its resolutions will be submitted to the conference this afternoon, and they are expected to be ratified with opposition.

Second Emergency Conference

It has been necessary only twice in twenty years for the American Federation of Labor to call an emergency conference, like this, to throw support behind a union engaged in an industrial controversy. This conference was called by William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

"Coal and Iron" Police Issue

Murray and other national union leaders make no secret of the fact that they intend to make their protest against strike conditions in western Pennsylvania felt in political circles. They are especially opposed to the practice of the state's deputizing "coal and iron" or company police, whom they accuse of perpetrating outrages against striking miners.

This protest was expected to be embodied in resolutions presented to the general conference this afternoon.

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

No Local Union Delegates Are Seated. PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—Wide publicity has been given by the local press to the resolution adopted by United Mine Workers local unions in this district and addressed to the conference of union heads in session here but no delegates elected by local unions were seated.

Bar Rank and File

Delegations from local unions in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia were barred from the Roosevelt hotel hall by an absolute refusal to recognize their credentials.

The resolution of the striking local unions, (published in the Tuesday edition of THE DAILY WORKER) called for organization campaigns in the non-union coal fields, the launching of a nationwide relief drive, the laying of an assessment on the membership of the A. F. of L., the formation of a labor party for the 1928 elections and mass violations of injunctions backed by the whole labor movement.

No Policy—Just Speeches

In order to avoid the situation developing as a result of the anger of the miners' delegates at refusal to seat them, the secret business session planned for yesterday was changed to a public meeting in Moose Hall where the rank and file delegates were admitted to hear speeches but at which no policy was discussed.

The business sessions of the conference are being held in executive session which excludes the local union delegations.

Speakers at the opening session in Moose Hall were ex-Governor Pinchot, Philip Murray, vice president of the United Mine Workers, John L. Lewis, president, and President William Green of the A. F. of L., who presided.

The atrocities perpetrated by the coal and iron police upon the miners and their families were pictured and the charge made that there is in existence a conspiracy among a number of large corporations to smash the United Mine Workers.

Relative to the role of the state government, President Green made a vague threat that the labor movement "would enter into political affairs in Pennsylvania in accordance with its non-partisan policy." Steps were to be taken, other speakers declared, to arouse public opinion against the war being waged by the coal barons upon the miners' union.

Foster, Steel Strike Leader, Urges Labor Mass Behind Miners

(Special Dispatch to Daily Worker.)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—William Z. Foster, leader of the 1919 steel strike and head of the Trade Union Educational League, now in Pittsburgh, made the following statement regarding the miners' lock-out and the American Federation of Labor conference now in session here.

"The present coal lock-out in Pennsylvania and Ohio is pregnant with far-reaching consequences for the whole labor movement. The coal operators have smashed the miners' union in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Colorado and other districts. This lock-out is a drive at the very heart of the union, in the strategic Pennsylvania and Ohio districts. The aim of employers is to establish the open shop in the entire coal industry. If they can beat the union here the next points to be attacked will be the Illinois and anthracite districts. The union is in a life and death fight. Its defeat would enormously stimulate the open shop movement generally and weaken the trade unions in every industry. This is one of the most important struggles in the history of the labor movement.

Lewis' Policies Responsible. "John L. Lewis' wrong policies are



Wreckage of Tank in Pittsburgh Explosion

Miners' Congress Closes Demanding Unity to Stop Onslaught By Operators

(Special Cable to Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Nov. 15.—The International Miners' Conference here ended today. It had representatives of nine countries: France, Belgium, England and others.

A resolution for unity was adopted also stating that the mine owners onslaught in all countries calls for struggle by the Red International of Labor Unions.

Under the chairmanship of A. Lunacharsky, the International Conference of Proletarian Writers opened. Lunacharsky reported on the situation of literature in the Soviet Union. He pointed out that the November 7th Revolution promoted the free creative work and encouraged literature in many tongues representing the several scores of nationalities in the Soviet Union.

Responsible for the crisis of the

union. For several years the employers have waged an especially aggressive and general campaign to destroy the union, using the most drastic means. Instead of replying to this by a violent campaign to organize the unorganized districts, Lewis has practically surrendered these districts, even persecuting and expelling whole-sale those union members who have insisted upon a militant policy. Thus the union has lost position after position in the industry. Within two years it lost 200,000 members. At the beginning of the present lock-out the union miners were digging only 30 per cent of all soft coal produced, whereas three years ago they were digging 70 per cent. Manifestly a life necessity of the union was to organize the unorganized miners. The men were responsive. But Lewis did nothing to unite them, consequently the union went into the struggle with the odds greatly against it. Its present critical situation is the inevitable result of the disastrous wrong policies of the Lewis administration.

Conference Will Do Nothing Effective

The A. F. of L. conference will do nothing to meet the crisis. The A. F. of L. officials, like the miners' leaders, are saturated with the same spirit of non-militancy. With the capitalists everywhere on the offensive against the unions, they, instead of building the unions and leading them in aggressive action, are weakly calling out to the employers to cooperate with them. Thus the unions are constantly driven backward.

Part of General Crisis.

"The crisis in the miners' union is a phase of the general crisis of the whole labor movement. The A. F. of L. conference will only voice futile complaints against the suppression of the workers' rights, plead with the employers to be 'fair,' advise the workers to support 'friends' on the old party tickets, make a few empty gestures about strike relief—all of which means nothing for the winning of the struggle. What is necessary is a right about face in policy. Militancy not sychancy, must be the keynote.

"The whole labor movement should be rallied to furnish money for strike relief and to provide organizers to unite the unorganized miners in the non-union districts. The present injunctions should be broken down with mass violations, the workers-being encouraged to picket freely.

Concrete Steps Must Be Taken.

"Steps should be taken to prevent the production or hauling of any coal by union workers until the locked-out miners get a settlement. A call should be issued, not for the workers to further support capitalist politicians, but to form a Labor Party.

Indispensable Measures.

"These measures are indispensable to save the miners' union. But this gathering of reactionary union leaders is incapable of formulating and applying them. That is the task of the progressive and left wing rank and file elements, and it must be done in the face of the strongest opposition from the Lewis administration."

Think Gas Tank Blast Killed Pottery Workers

(Continued from Page One)

Frank Kueferle, 30, foreman directing the hoisting of twisted steel girders from the wrecked Joseph Horne Company warehouse, was fatally injured when a mass of reinforcing steel fell on him from the hoist. His skull was fractured and he died a few minutes later in a hospital.

Anthony Coyne, 18, working with Kueferle, suffered lacerations of the head, arms and hands. He was treated at a hospital and taken home.

Workers Killed.

Following is the list of known dead:

A. M. Beaver, 25, Wm. Bellam, 37, George Bentfeld, 24, Fred Bishop, 45, tank repairer; Mary Conglier, 23; Joseph Harris, 23, Negro worker; John A. McCall, gas company employee; Charles S. Michaels, 45; John W. Miller, 68; C. R. Hardy, tank repairer; H. T. Soback, 32, tank repairer; P. W. Price, tank repairer; Jason Warner, 45, tank repairer; Frank Ubrey, 35; John Moore, Negro worker.

Seven unidentified bodies, two of whom are so badly mutilated identification seems impossible, are recovered.

Company at Fault.

The Equitable Gas Co., tank blew up at a quarter to nine yesterday morning, sending showers of metal, brick and glass all over this section of the densely populated industrial and working class section of the city, demolishing building all around it. The top of the tank, a huge mass of steel sored high in the air, turned over and fell with a terrific crash on part of the pottery works nearby. How many workers are buried under it, no one can even guess.

The tank was under repair at the time, and should not have been filled with gas. The company disavows blame, and without explaining how they came to send men to rivet and cut steel with acetylene torches, claims that a torch light burned thru the tank and set off the explosive mixture of gas.

When the tank blew up, bodies of some of the repair men, employed by the Ritter-Conley Co. were blown for a hundred feet through the air.

Grand Jury Refuses To Hear Detective Burns

(Continued from Page One)

affidavit which Ruddy and Judge Wright drew up for McMullin to sign, alleging that the attorney general's office was itself corrupting the trial. The report is that Gordon was trying to get Ruddy to "come clean" and testify against his chief, Burns. However, when Ruddy came out, he went into conference with Burns.

Pinchot's Part. Owen J. Roberts, government counsel in the Teapot Dome oil graft trial, stated today that he would testify for McMullin, if his character was attacked, and that he believed ex-Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania would testify for him too.

Pinchot plays a curious and as yet unexplained part in the whole affair. It was he who brought McMullin to the prosecution. Some say he planted him in the Burns camp. There are free charges that the Rockefeller interests are determined to finally ruin their rival, Sinclair, and also that the White House is anxious to see Burns discredited, since he has all the inside information of the Harding-Coolidge regime at the height of the Teapot Dome and their big deals and might want to talk some time.

McMullin, when he joined Burns, took the name of a friend of his, Wm. V. Long, a former sergeant in the New Jersey state police and later a runner for an insurance company. Long wants to prosecute McMullin, and has written the U. S. district attorney a letter "exposing" him.

GENERAL McRAE ATTACKS REDS

Speaking in Christ Church yesterday, Major Gen. McRae assailed pacifists because they interfered with the work of the army in exterminating radicals.

Trotsky and Zinoviev Are Expelled

(Continued from Page One)

barred from responsible governmental positions.

The text of the resolution follows in full: "In order to enable the whole of the All Union Communist Party to adequately prepare itself for the Fifteenth Congress, the Central Committee has published the theses of the Central Committee a month before the Congress in accordance with the statute of the Party.

Illegal Meetings. "It also published in a 'discussion bulletin' the counter-theses of the Opposition as soon as it received them, and also published the speeches and the articles of the Opposition affording the Opposition leaders the fullest opportunity to defend their views in the press as well as in Party organizations and Party nuclei.

"Trotsky and Zinoviev, however, did not deem it necessary to attend Party meetings, but continued to organize illegal meetings, in which representatives of the Party did not participate.

Non-Party Allies.

"In spite of this, the Opposition far from relinquishing its policy of disruption and disintegration of Party unity, increased its destructive work. Having been thoroughly repudiated by all nuclei, in which discussions were held, and having failed to obtain even one per cent of the votes of Party members participating in the discussions, the Opposition proceeded to issue illegal leaflets distorting the activities of the Party, which were printed with stolen type and paper.

"Secondly, it proceeded to organize a series of illegal anti-Party meetings, in which non-proletarian elements hostile to the Party and the working class participated.

"Thirdly, it prepared illegal anti-Party meetings and anti-Party demonstrations at which plans were discussed against the Party, and into which were drawn bourgeois elements hostile to the Party, the Soviet Union and the proletariat.

Seized Lecture Rooms.

"Fourthly, the Opposition proceeded to seize lecture rooms in the Moscow Technical College for anti-Party meeting at which representatives of the Party policy were abused.

"Fifthly, it organized open meetings at which speeches were delivered against the All Union Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

"Sixthly, the Opposition leaders instead of coming on the platform near Lenin's mausoleum and greeting, in conjunction with the other comrades, the millions of Moscow and Leningrad workers, went into the highways and byways in an effort to organize a demonstration against the Party and attempted to scatter and post leaflets against the Party appealing to elements hostile to the Party and the Soviet Government to seize important premises, substituting their own commands for Soviet commands and thus infringing on Soviet law and order and becoming the mouthpiece of forces hostile to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Inadmissible Actions.

"The Central Control Commission and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union declare these actions utterly inadmissible for members of the Party, particularly for members of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission—and resolve: "First, to expel from the Central Committee the following members and candidates: Kamenoff, Smilga, Yevdokimoff, Rakovsky, Avdeyeff and to expel the following members from the Central Control Commission—Murall, Bakaeff, Shklovsky, Peterson, Solovieff and Ledin.

"Secondly, the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission consider it essential to relieve the said comrades from responsible Party and governmental work.

Expel Trotsky, Zinoviev.

"Thirdly, in regard to Trotsky and Zinoviev who are the chief leaders of the anti-Party activity which is clearly developing into anti-Soviet activity and undermining the dictatorship of the proletariat, and taking into consideration that in response to the categorical demand that the Opposition immediately cease its organization of anti-Party meetings and refrain from carrying inner-Party discussion beyond the limits of the Party, Trotsky and Zinoviev demonstratively left the session of the Praesidium of the Central Control Commission (November 11, 1927), sending it a few hours later a written reply rejecting in substance the proposition to adhere to these obligations which are the elementary duties of any Party member—in view of these to expel Trotsky and Zinoviev from the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Submit Question to Congress. "Fourthly, to warn Kamenoff, Smilga, Yevdokimoff, Rakovsky, Avdeyeff, Radek, Murall, Bakaeff, Shklovsky, Peterson, Solovieff and Ledin that the question of the compatibility of their fractional activity with their further membership in the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will be submitted by the Praesidium of the Central Control Commission to the Fifteenth Party Congress.

MORE ARMY PROPAGANDA.

Several units of the United States army is being loaned to the Pathé-Bray Productions, a film company, to help take a picture called "The Menace," the scene of which is located in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Walsh Opposes Governor Smith As a Candidate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Al-

though not mentioning his name, U. S. Senator Walsh of Montana, in a speech before the National Women's Democratic League, let it be known that he is opposed to the nomination of Al. Smith, governor of New York as a presidential candidate. Walsh, who was chairman of the last democratic national convention, declared that nomination by the democrats of an "outstanding wet" would defeat the party at the polls next year by injecting the wet and dry issue into the campaign.

Criticizes Foreign Policy.

In his speech Senator Walsh also demands a radical change in the foreign policy of the United States while not exactly hated by the world, is not regarded by any nation with any degree of good-will. He also commented on the suggestion that the headquarters of the Pan-American Union be transferred from Washington to a South American city and declared that is a "protest on the part of Latin-Americans on what they regard as aggressions by our government."

Charge Tax Cutters Got Hundred Dollar Bills From Wealthy

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—

Half veiled charges that the state governors, legislators and judges brought to testify before the tax committee were bribed by rich men anxious to have the federal inheritance tax revoked are contained in a letter from Representative-elect R. C. Johnson of South Dakota.

Johnson refers to the "alleged ways and means committee" conducting the hearings, because of his contention, also in the letter, that the committee is without legal authority to hold the hearings.

The Lobby in Action.

"In one of these cases before the alleged ways and means committee," says Representative Johnson, "pertinent evidence was secured with reference to tax laws, in spite of the fact that witnesses, evidently well-advised as to their legal rights, refused to testify concerning a well-financed anti-inheritance tax lobby.

Says \$50,000 Was Paid.

"Had this committee possessed legal powers it could undoubtedly prove that the pay-off man of this group at the Raleigh Hotel recently had approximately \$50,000 in hundred-dollar bills and paid off those hired to be in Washington to make the demonstration before the alleged committee. Had it legal powers it could have shown that approximately \$3,500 was paid to Oregon men alone and \$700 to one man from Arizona. About \$500 was, as can be shown, paid to men from my own state of South Dakota, who were brought here to convince the alleged committee that that state desired repeal of the inheritance tax.

"It could have been shown that \$100,000 was contributed to this fund by one Montana corporation or individuals interested in it."

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Labor Defense to Wage War on Frame-up

(Continued from Page One)

fight to release all the class war prisoners now confined in the prisons of American capitalism. Special attention was given to those labor men whose cases have almost been forgotten by the labor movement and who must still serve long terms, some of them for life, for their activities in the working class movement. To all the men in prison, the conference sent warm greetings, expressing its hope that they would be speedily released to resume their place in the movement from which they were snatched by capitalist jailers.

Support was also pledged to continue the policy of the I. L. D. in extending fraternal aid to workers in other countries who are victimized and persecuted for labor and revolutionary activities. The reign of terror that exists in such countries as Poland, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Italy, Spain, Hungary, China and elsewhere was vigorously denounced by the conference in a special resolution.

Debs-Ruthenberg Deaths Labor's Loss

Separate resolutions were adopted on the death of Eugene V. Debs and C. E. Ruthenberg, both of whom were members of the National Committee of International Labor Defense. "The working class movement, and the I. L. D. in particular, suffered a great loss in the death of these two fighters whose militant and unyielding support of the deathless cause of labor brought them so often to the capitalist prison cell," said the conference.

The conference also pledged itself to fight in the spirit of the martyrs of Boston and Haymarket. "When the names and memories of their executioners shall long have been forgotten, or recalled only to be scorned and hated, the names of Sacco, Vanzetti, Parsons, S. Pies, Engel, Fischer and Lang will still be deathless. They are an immortal guide to the struggling masses, and a constant source of inspiration."

Great Colorado Miners.

The Colorado striking miners were greeted in one of the resolutions adopted, and the best wishes of the conference sent to them for speedy and victorious conclusion of the struggle against the Rockefeller Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The conference also reaffirmed the resolutions and decisions of the previous conferences, instructing the incoming executive committee to follow the same main line that had been followed prior to the conference. A special resolution for the establishing and building of a permanent ball fund was also adopted.

Support Greco and Carrillo.

Resolutions calling for more energetic support to the official organ of the I. L. D., the Labor Defender, and for better organizational procedure and structure, were also adopted. The case of Greco and Carrillo received special attention and the efforts of the I. L. D. pledged for their swift vindication and release. The case was compared with that of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The conference also sent telegrams of greeting to all class war prisoners, to the Colorado miners, to the chairman of the I. L. D., Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, whose illness prevented her from attending.

Adopt Manifesto.

The Conference, at its conclusion of its sessions, also adopted a manifesto addressed to the working class of the United States, reading as follows:

MANIFESTO OF THE THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

"The capitalist class of America has imprisoned and murdered many members of the working class of this country. The memory of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti is still fresh in the minds of the workers of the world. These two noble heroes of the working class were burned to death in the electric chair solely because of their unwavering devotion to the cause of labor's freedom. The martyrdom of these two rebels is an urgent appeal to all the workers to organize their determination to fight against the repetition of such a frightful example of capitalist 'justice.'"

"Prisons Filled with Labor Fighters. "Dozens of American workers are languishing in prisons from coast to coast for their activities in the labor movement. Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, innocent of labor, have been buried for ten years and more in California penitentiaries. In Walla Walla prison in Washington, eight members of the I. W. of Centralia have suffered for eight years for daring to defend their hall from the brutal assault of American legionnaires. In New Jersey, prisoners almost a dozen of the textile workers of the Passaic strike must rot for years as a symbol of the vengefulness of the mill barons.

"In other parts of the country the prisons of capitalism have also been filled with working class fighters. Sacco-Vanzetti Frame-Up Victims. "Sacco and Vanzetti were victims of the frame-up system. This infamous system has already claimed many fighters, and it is already reaching out for more. In New York, the two Italian workers, Greco and Carrillo, are being dragged along the same road of terror and death that ended in the electric chair for Sacco and Vanzetti. In Cheswick, Pennsylvania, twenty miners have been indicted for participating in a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting, which was brutally attacked by the notorious Pennsylvania Cossacks. In New York, the clockmakers and furriers

"We must build a movement of labor solidarity for those workers in prison and those who are being groomed for the penitentiary. The labor movement must fulfill its duty to the men behind the bars. It must swing open the doors that confine these men. It must aid their families and their dependents with relief measures. It must fight with its entire energies for their release so that they can be welcomed back into active service for the labor movement.

Build Defense Movement. "The International Labor Defense, which for more than two years has worked to build a class movement for labor defense, on the basis of non-partisanship and unity of all forces, calls upon the workers of America to rally its great power for this movement. The I. L. D. seeks to build a movement to serve as an arm of the working class. It is becoming a shield of the labor movement.

"We call upon the workers of America to join in the fight for the release of Tom Mooney, Billings, the Centralia, I. W. of Centralia, the Passaic strikers and all other imprisoned labor fighters from prison. All workers, irrespective of their opinion or affiliations, must join in the great movement of solidarity for this struggle.

"Build a wall of labor defense against the frame-up system! "Fight for the release of all the class war prisoners!"

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Foreign News --- By Cable and Mail from Special Correspondents

TROTSKY GROUP
HIT AT FOREIGN
DELEGATES MEET300 Foreign Communists
Endorse Party Action

(Special Cable to Daily Worker.)
MOSCOW, Nov. 15.—The three hundred foreign Communists from all parts of the world who are attending the Congress of the Friends of the Soviet Union here have gone on record as endorsing the policies of the Central Committee and of strongly disapproving the actions of the Opposition. Many of the delegates were witnesses of the provocative actions of the Opposition on November 7th.

At the proposal of the foreign Communists Bukharin reported on the work of the Opposition. Even before Bukharin had time to reply to various questions put to him, the British delegation presented a resolution endorsing the policies of the Central Committee, which was subsequently adopted unanimously and with only one abstention.

Endorses Central Committee.

The Communist who abstained from voting, declared that he himself was personally convinced that the Trotskyist Opposition was fighting against the principles of the November revolution, he did not think himself at liberty to vote on the resolution because the Opposition had not been discussed in his organization.

The meeting was attended by delegates, most of them workers, elected by large groups of workers in various parts of the world. They unanimously considered the actions of the Opposition as leading to the formation of a new party in the Soviet Union, in an effort to bring disorganization into the ranks of the Communist International and to undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Text of Resolution.

The resolution adopted follows:
"The meeting of the Communist members of the various delegations to the Congress of the Friends of the Soviet Union entirely supports the Central Committee of our fraternal All Union Communist Party in its struggle against the Trotskyist Opposition and entirely approves of the measures taken against those who are organizing a second party in the Soviet Union."

"The meeting brands with shame the efforts of the Trotskyist Opposition, which are directed to the creation of a new Communist International with the assistance of the renegade and anti-Soviet elements throughout the world."

"The meeting is convinced that the Communist Parties affiliated with the Communist International will not tolerate the actions of the Trotskyist Opposition tending toward the disintegration of the proletarian dictatorship in the Soviet Union and the Communist International."

"The meeting insists that the severest measures be taken immediately against these enemies of the November revolution."

Oil Production in
The Soviet Union
Sets New Record

MOSCOW, Nov. 15.—The production of oil in the Soviet Union in the fiscal year which ended in October broke all previous records, exceeding pre-war (1913) production by over a million tons and last year's production record by more than two million tons.

Oil production in the last fiscal year totalled 10,380,000 tons as compared with 9,215,000 tons in 1913 (an increase of 12.4 per cent). Technical improvements which are rapidly being introduced in the Baku region promise to raise the production level still higher in the coming year.

A good deal was exported to England, Germany, France and Italy. Exports to England have more than doubled since 1913. Exports to England were 381,000 tons last year as compared with 178,000 tons in 1913.

British Fear Revolt
In Iraq; to Maintain
Army and Air Forces

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The British government has informed King Feisal today that it deems it more advisable to maintain a British force in Iraq than to maintain an Arabian army.

Fearing that an attempt to introduce compulsory military service would lead to an open revolt, the government "advised" Feisal to relinquish the idea of a national army and to maintain the present voluntary force supported by three battalions and a large well-equipped air force.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

MANOIILESCU

Acquit Manoiilescu
Of Plot for Carol

BUCHAREST, Nov. 15.—Jubilant at the acquittal of Michael Manoiilescu of a charge of high treason, supporters of former Crown Prince Carol today predicted the speedy return of Carol to the throne of Roumania.

The acquittal of the former under secretary of state was considered as a serious defeat of Premier Bratianu under whose orders Manoiilescu was arrested and tried for complicity in a plot to place Carol on the throne now occupied by his six-year-old son, King Michael.

It was reported that Bratianu, sensing defeat in the verdict of the court-martial which tried Manoiilescu, has commissioned Prof. George Mugur to proceed to Paris and discuss with Carol conditions under which he would return to Roumania.

Manoiilescu was acquitted early this morning. He was arrested recently on the Roumanian frontier and it was charged that he had in his possession documents and letters from Prince Carol to his adherents.

A. J. Cook in London
Makes Preparations
To Receive Miners

HUNGERFORD, England, Nov. 15.—After breakfast consisting of a mug of tea, half a pound of bread and an ounce of marmalade, the army of unemployed miners marching to London left today on a ten mile hike to Newbury.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners Federation, left for London to make preparations for the reception of the miners. The miners intend to present parliament with a petition calling its attention to the misery and destitution in the coal fields.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!
GET A NEW READER!

100,000 GERMAN
CIGARMAKERS IN
NATIONAL STRIKETextile Workers Win
Wage Increase

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—More than a hundred thousand cigarmakers throughout Germany have gone on strike following the rejection of their demand for a wage increase. The strike comes on the heels of the settlement of the walkout of 55,000 Rhineland textile workers. The textile workers won a 10 1/2 per cent wage increase.

The offer of a number of small

cigar manufacturing establishments

of increases of 7 and 9 per cent will

be rejected by the workers, it is be-

lieved. The cigarmakers work long

hours at very low wages. Shop con-

ditions in the industry are bad.

BOOKS

FOLK BALLADS AND FIGHTING SONGS.

SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE ANTHRACITE MINERS. By Geo. G. Kerson. Published by Frederick H. Hitchcock, New York. \$3.

Nothing illustrates one point in the theory of the Materialistic Interpretation of History better than the production of the ballad, and the epic. All peoples, without exception, during a certain stage of culture develop sagas and epics, and during another, and later stage take to producing ballads. And all the ballads, whether by English yeomen, Scotch highlanders, Serbian peasants, Mexican peons, or any other, have the same strong family resemblance.

Even after the old feudalism, with its isolation of people from broad sweeping cultural influences, had gone, even here in America, wherever the frontier life, or wherever corporation feudalism produced backwaters, eddies in the stream of a machine civilization's culture, the workers in that nook or corner, with miraculous swiftness begin to work out true ballads of their own. Such songs sprang up all the way of the march of the frontier from the Appalachians to the Pacific Ocean, and even now are coming out of the backwoods section of the South. Something vaguely resembling them is thrown off by the underworld of the Mississippi River cities, and this book is a collection of the old songs, written between 1860 and 1902 by the toilers underground of the eastern Pennsylvania mining region.

The anthracite songs are of two types, between which the collector and author of this book does not clearly differentiate. There is the old, true ballad, based on the everyday work, and the momentous things that happen there, all strictly local in tone, such as a one, for example, as "Mackin's Porch," where the miner sits boasting; and there is, sung by the same workers the class conscious, revolutionary song, not always of the ballad type, tho it may be, of which in this book the best example is in the strike songs.

"Mackin's Porch," glorifying those who do real work and keep their mouths shut by criticizing those who do not, says:

"Bout half past 6 or 7 o'clock,
Then the men begin to flock;
And tell of cars they were docked;
Of cars lost and found.
Of dirty coal and lumps or chunks
Firing holes and sackin' hunks,
And the way they have to work and grunt!
For a livin' underground.
The Far Downs and Cannought men
Fight, and then make up again;
Dutch and Scotch and English men—
All like chickens in a pen.
The powder smoke does be so thick,
You could cut it with a pick,
The smell of gas would make you sick,
In front of Mackin's store."

And again:

"The Prospect and the Conagham, the Empire and Nottingham,
At hostin' coal ain't worth a damn compared to Mackin's porch."

This is harmless happy stuff, which some coal company is going to revive, because, dragged into the heat of the class war raging at present, it will act as a sedative, reactionary influence, cultivating esprit de-corp, for the company.

But the boss will never willingly encourage the more sophisticated successor of the folk ballad, the class war song now sung by striking workers. "Solidarity Forever" and others of the period since 1902 do not appear in this book—they are universal, and class wide in their appeals, and were developed for the most part by migratory workers, not coal miners. But the coal miners were touched by the fire of the class war too, and Mr. Kerson has been honest enough to include several of theirs: "On Strike," "The Long Strike" (of 1875), "The Sliding Scale" (which is now being revived by coal companies), the "Blackleg" (English influence in that title), "Me Johnny Mitchell Man" (this shows the breaking down of race prejudice in the heat of industrial conflict—some of the earlier ballads were written against the Italians and Slavs), "Mollie Maguire's," a half-hearted defense of that band of rebels, and a song against a Mollie Maguire who betrayed the rest and helped the frame-up: "Muff Lawler, the Squealer."

All these songs breathe a spirit of class revolt, even tho some of them express exaggerated hopes and ideals of "American citizenship and its rights."

The Slav miner sings:

Me dey never schare,
Sure, me strike tomorra night,
Dat's de business, I don't care,
Right-a here, me telling you,
Me no scabby feller."

And the Knights of Labor song goes:

"Eight hours we'd have for labor,
Eight hours we'd have for play,
Eight hours we'd have for sleeping,
In free America."

One song, "Pat Mullaly," has a verse which contains a whole economic lesson on the benefits of the short work day:

"We'll combine, the union join,
And work eight hours a day,
And keep the market clear of coal,
And then they'll raise our pay."

—VERN SMITH.

CURRENT MAGAZINES

THE HAMMER. November, 1927. Twenty-five cents.

The November issue of The Hammer, Yiddish Communist monthly, is dedicated to the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. It is a real holiday number. The issue opens with M. J. Olgin's panegyric to the mass hero of the Revolution, that unknown, nameless rank and file that has carried the chief burden of the Revolution, of the civil wars and of the task of building socialism in one-sixth of the earth's surface. Comrade Olgin is easily the most inspiring writer and speaker in the Yiddish language. I use the much worn word, "inspiring," designedly; it applies with complete literalness to him.

Perhaps the most thrilling reading in the entire number are the excerpts (in Comrade Olgin's translation) from Lenin's writings immediately prior to the November Revolution, those trenchant despatches to the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party exposing the betrayals of the Kerensky government and urging that the time for insurrection had come. In the perspective of ten years the correctness of Lenin's analysis of the objective conditions and his uncanny grasp of all phases of the situation seem even more remarkable.

The chief literary features of the November Hammer are L. Feinberg's long poem, "1917," and the publication of the first half of "Hirsh Lecker," a poetic drama in six scenes, by H. Leivick (whose poem on the same theme I translated in a recent issue of THE DAILY WORKER). Feinberg's poem, despite its uneven quality and reminiscences of Blok's "The Twelve," has a great deal of uncouth vigor and is, on the whole, a vital contribution to revolutionary literature in Yiddish. Leivick's historical drama, judging from the portion published in this issue, surpasses in power and bitter eloquence anything this significant Yiddish poet and playwright has done.

The November Hammer also contains an excellent article on Yiddish literature in Soviet Russia by Shachno Epstein, a discussion of "Ten Years of Soviet Economy" by J. Mindel, and poems, short stories and articles by other well-known writers living both here and abroad.

—A. B. MAGIL.

The December issue of the Labor Defender, official organ of International Labor Defense, will contain the following feature articles:

Special stories on the great Colorado miners' strike against the Rockefeller corporation, with new pictures of the mass picketing, speaking, etc.

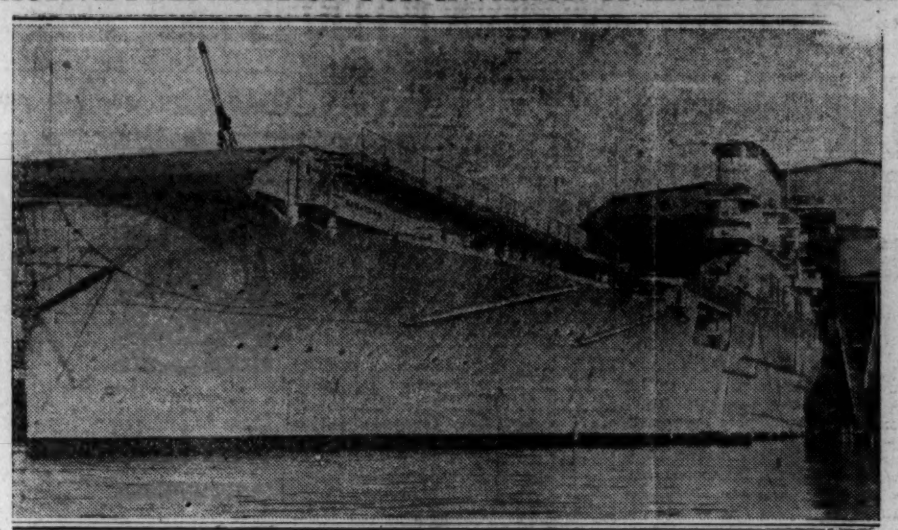
Review of the Third National Conference of the International Labor Defense by James P. Cannon, National Secretary, I. L. D.

Articles on the Greco-Carrillo frame-up in New York; another Sacco-Vanzetti case in the making.

New developments in the Cheswick, Pa., Zeigler miners' and other cases with profuse and graphic illustrations, and the many other features of the Labor Defender.

The Labor Defender, portraying the struggle of the workers and their persecutions by the capitalist class in America and throughout the world, is in great demand by militant workers.

ACTIVE PREPARATION FOR INVASION OF LATIN AMERICA



The United States army is not only actively building the biggest aerial war fleet in the world, but is constructing carrier ships like the U. S. S. Saratoga, pictured above, just completed at Camden, N. J. These ships carry the bombers to Nicaragua—or some other defenseless country, and the aviators do the rest. A little tropical village makes a good target, and it's usually pretty safe for the fliers.

More Contributions to Ruthenberg Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

J. E. Curry, Kansas City, Mo., \$1.00

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Mr. Tusan, Corona, N. Y., \$1.00

Mr. Boro, Corona, N. Y., \$1.00

Mr. Geo. Mintrick, Corona, N. Y., \$1.00

Mr. John Baldasar, Jersey City, N. J., \$1.00

John Baldo, Corona, N. Y., \$1.00

Tom Madnick, Garden City, L. I., \$1.00

N. Y., \$1.00

Mr. T. Baldasar, Corona, N. Y., \$1.00

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R. C. Mahoney, E. Liverpool, O., \$1.00

Fannie Davidoff, Bronx, N. Y., \$1.00

Ray Mraz, Lorain, Ohio, \$1.00

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C. Shapiro, New York, \$1.00

What's What in Washington

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR PROTECTS

PROPOSED REPEAL OF INHERITANCE TAXATION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—"There is nothing more dangerous to the country than accumulation of enormous wealth in the hands of the few,"

was the keynote of the protest against repeal of the federal inheritance tax which was made to the Ways and Means Committee of the house, Oct. 9, by the American Federation of Labor. This protest was presented by W. C. Roberts, chairman of the Federation's legislative committee.

"Those who accumulate fortunes great enough so that their estates pay the federal tax," said Roberts, "obtain their wealth through the good will of the whole American public. And good will has been declared by the supreme court to be property. All the forces of government are freely given to the protection of these fortunes, both before the death of the owners and after they have been passed on to the heirs. The estate tax results in the distribution of this wealth for the benefit of the whole people."

Poor Pay Anyway.

In these terms the conservative majority of the American labor movement threw itself across the path of the tax-dodgers' lobby which has brought scores of state officials to Washington to secure repeal of the federal tax on dead men's fortunes.

"You have been told by Mr. Mellon that 97.5 per cent of the population pay no federal income taxes whatever," the protest went on. "Nevertheless, the 2.2 per cent who pay federal taxes have previously passed them on to the 97.5 per cent, in whole or in great part. But the estate tax cannot be passed on."

"Legacies received by heirs of great estates have justly been called unearned income, for the heirs have had nothing to do with their accumulation."

Quote Andy's Confession.

It quotes Andrew Carnegie's confession that his fortune "came from the American public, the partner in every large enterprise where money is made honorably," and his pious declaration that "the growing disposition to tax more and more heavily large estates left at death is a cheering indication of the growth of a salutary change in public opinion. By taxing estates heavily at death the state marks its condemnation of the selfish millionaire's unworthy life."

The federation asks, in unvarnished mood, "Who is more entitled to a share in such fortunes than the people who made them possible? It should be the American policy to demand that this tax be levied to prevent in the future the perpetuation and further accumulation of immense fortunes in the hands of those who

did little if anything to create them."

But Still Conservative.

It has this conservative afterthought, however: "Organized labor has no quarrel with those who honestly acquire great wealth, but it does insist that at death a just portion of those fortunes should go to the people who helped to accumulate them, and to the states to prevent them from growing larger and larger and becoming too dangerous to the public welfare."

Argument was also advanced by the federation that if estate taxation were left to the states alone, the states would compete in eliminating these taxes, in order to attract rich men to hold their property in their jurisdiction. It demands that federal taxes be made a permanent feature of the tax system. It suggests that prosperity is very limited, since only 2.2 per cent of the people pay income taxes. The other 111,000,000 people, it says "must have accumulated very little money."

Negro Labor Meeting

Discusses Class Courts

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Nov. 15.—

The American courts were severely criticized at last Sunday's Forum of the Philadelphia Council, American Negro Labor Congress by Miss Charlotte Jones of West Chester, Pennsylvania. Speaking on the subject: "Is there Justice in the Courts?" Miss Jones asserted that "justice in our courts is based on class interests," and cited all history to prove it.

During the discussion speakers exposed the courts as guardians of the rights of the ruling class. Our courts are directed as much in the interest of our corporations and bankers as the executive and legislative branches of the government. In view of this fact speakers pointed out that the workers can never expect to get justice by appealing to the courts.

A glaring example of court prejudice against the cause of the working class was exhibited by judge Thayer in Sacco-Vanzetti case. The Supreme Court of the United States disregarded every principle of decency and justice by killing the Child Labor Amendment.

While opposing courts and capitalist government, A. J. Carey warned the audience against developing opposition to all government. He pointed out that political power is not necessarily bad. It depends upon who controls the government and what is the purpose of those who have political power. In Russia where the workers control the government political power is being used to promote the interests of the masses.

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DRAMA

Freedom in Sex

Miles Malleon's "The Fanatics" Pleads for Liberty of Individual Action

THOSE who have the courage—and honesty and originality—to live their own lives in their own way are championed in the new A. H. Woods' production, "The Fanatics," by Miles Malleon, which opened the other night at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre.

Mr. Malleon, in spite of some pardonable crudeness in plot construction, makes out a strong case for himself. He argues that love is a matter of personal responsibility, and pleads for freedom of individual action: he does so in so frank, honest, blunt a manner that one hesitates to challenge him.

For some of us, Joan Malleon, unhampered by superstitions, treacherous traditions, and outworn conventions, love is not so much a problem as an experience. Courage, however, is required to throw off those lecherous traditions, superstitions, conventions. When they are welded to the emotions by decades of propaganda, by years of impressionable fabrications, by the subtle arts of priest and politician, it takes courage, and plenty of it, to tear these paper-mache wings from our shoulders, square off, and dare the world with a balanced chip. But this is what the rebellious young people of Mr. Malleon's do, with an air of intellectual ruthlessness that must have had its beginnings far from Greenwich Village.

The story, which isn't overburdened with ideas, is this: John Freeman has confessed he no longer loves his fiancée. Quite oddly, he announces that he has found his mate elsewhere. A round-table conference follows before the fire, in his attack, in which his sister, his fiancée, a modern young woman, and a successful young playwright take part. And they discuss, of course, the problem of marriage; but they attack this old-fashioned bug-aboo as though it were the newest thing.

They have an honest-to-goodness revivalist struggle with the devil, with sweetness and light to pep up the bout, and Old Nick, the saints be praised, wins out. John gets his lady love, the dilemma is solved, and down comes the curtain.

Love has not only caused most of the litigation of the world, and most of its misery, but, more's the pity, much of the world's literature. But, though Mr. Malleon does not succeed in solving the riddle to the satisfaction of the die-hard, at least he manages to correlate the opinions of present-day youth on marriage, love, and kindred topics. Which is license sufficient, to employ a well-worn phrase.—S. A. P.

"IOLANTHE" BACK IN REPERTOIRE AT ROYALE

"Iolanthe" returned to the Gilbert and Sullivan repertoire at the Royale Theatre, Monday night. Fred Wright, the English comedian, made his appearance, playing the Ernest Law.

"People Don't Do Such Things," a comedy by Lyon Meerson and Edgar M. Schoenberg, had its first performance at Teller's Shubert Theatre in Brooklyn last night.

George Alison has been engaged for an important role in "Bless You Sister," the play by John Meehan and R. R. Riskin, which A. E. and R. R. Riskin have placed in rehearsal.

The Shubert revues "Artists and Models" will have its premiere at the Winter Garden this evening. "Tia Juana" a melodrama by Chester DeVonde and Kilburn Gordon is scheduled to open tonight at the Bijou Theatre.

A. L. Erlanger is building another theatre. This will be in Cincinnati, and it will be known as Erlanger's Grand Opera House.

The Irish Players will begin their New York engagement at the Hudson Theatre, Monday evening, November 28, with "The Plough and the Stars." This is Sean O'Casey's tragedy of the Dublin tenements, against the background of the Easter Riots of 1916.

The Children's Saturday Morning Theatre opens its new season at the Booth Theatre Saturday morning. "The Children of the Golden River" is the first bill. This is a dramatization of Ruskin's story of the same name. The play will be given Nov. 19, Nov. 26 and Dec. 3, at 10:30 a. m.

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CARPENTERS' STEWARD FINED FOR UNIONISM; PROGRESSIVE CARPENTERS' APPEAL CHARGES

A story of the fining of a carpenter's union steward by the carpenters' union district council for insisting on union conditions in his shop is told in an appeal now being circulated by the progressive carpenters of New York.

Locals 1184 and 2090 are reported to have demanded a new trial for the carpenter in question. Halkett, president of the New York Building Trades Council, was chairman of the carpenters' district council trial board. The main points of the appeal follow:

Non-union Men Hired.
"The carpenters of New York should acquit themselves with the union-smashing tactics of the New York District Council of Carpenters. Brother Ivan Elchibegoff, member of Carpenters' Local Union 1184, working in the Forest Trim Mills, Oakland St. and Newton Creek, Brooklyn. This shop was signed up with the district council and was supposed to have union conditions. In reality the big majority of the carpenters were non-union and many of the union men were paid below the scale."

"Brother Elchibegoff was shop steward and he tried his best to unionize the place. When the boss heard of this, he threw Brother Elchibegoff and his tools out of the shop and then fired seven union men who dared to protest."

"The district council was notified. Business agent Stephen Schmeiser of Local Union 1184 came to investigate. An agreement was reached with the boss whereby all who were discharged would be taken back to work and whereby Brother Elchibegoff could be removed as shop steward and another appointed who was acceptable to Mr. Mandel, the boss. The

carpenters of the shop protested as they considered the new shop steward a stool pigeon, since he was a non-union man who had only recently joined the union. No attention was paid to the protest. Brother Elchibegoff again complained in his local union whereupon he was put on charges in the district council. By Business Agent Schmeiser for spreading false and slanderous statements regarding working conditions in that shop."

Trial Held.
"At the trial held Sept. 30, 1927, an affidavit was presented to the trial committee signed by the foreman of that shop stating: That there are non-union men working in the shop, that the men who recently joined the union from that shop are getting from \$1 to \$4 dollars per week and that the machine or mill work department is working completely with non-union men. But instead of being commended for his action, Elchibegoff received a notice under date of Oct. 20, 1927, that he was fined \$200 by the district council. If this is not paid within 30 days he will be expelled from the brotherhood."

"Somebody's pockets are being heavily lined for allowing such conditions to exist. The officials of the district council want to terrorize the membership. They want to silence all who dare to raise their voice. 'Brothers: Good union men are walking the streets in thousands, while union carpenters who are accepting less than the union wage scale and non-union men are working. We must protest! The rank and file must answer. We must demand union conditions everywhere. We must have democracy in our union. We must stand solidly behind Brother Ivan Elchibegoff of Local 1184.'"

Bosses and Detectives Fail to Break Strike of Theatrical Workers

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—A six weeks theatrical strike and lockout in St. Paul and Minneapolis has ended in victory for the workers. The strike was marked by disorders which the managers attempted to fasten upon the stage employees, but which actually were staged by private detectives.

The gains of the workers include an increase of \$2 a week the first year of the agreement, \$3 increase the second year, and an additional \$2 increase the third year, for stage employees, and a 2 1/2 per cent increase for motion picture operators.

BOMBAY, India, Nov. 15.—One hundred and thirty-five persons are believed to have been drowned when the coastal launch Tukaram foundered sixty miles from here.

Tammany Hall Plan Behind Sirovich Talk

(Continued From Page One)

giving the impression that the democratic party is a friend of labor. The cloakmakers said they remembered very well that it was Gov. Smith's commission that lined up against them in their last strike and that it was Mayor Walker's police force that beat them brutally on the picket line.

"The workers must be careful of speeches such as the one delivered by Congressman Sirovich Monday night," a dressmaker said. "It was Tammany Hall political propaganda."

In the market yesterday much criticism was leveled against Samuel Shelley, chairman of the Committee of 50, for allowing Meyer Perlstein, former international vice president, to speak. It was pointed out that Perlstein was one of those who originated the wholesale expulsion campaign against militant workers. While the workers present did not agree with many of the remarks of Shelley and Sirovich they adopted a resolution calling upon the American Federation of Labor to meet a committee of 50 cloak and dressmakers. The resolution was originally presented by Shelley contained vague attacks on the Workers (Communist) Party but the audience compelled Shelley to eliminate this attack before a vote was taken.

Part of Resolution.
The resolution adopted was in part as follows: "We appeal to the American Federation of Labor, the highest authority in the American labor movement, to receive a delegation of our committee of 50 and give us a hearing. At this hearing we are ready to lay before the American Federation of Labor all the facts about the present situation in the union and in the shops to the end that the Federation may take a stand in the question and take it out of the hands of the usurpers."

Remove Local 35 Furniture.
Right wingers and a group of thugs supported by Deputy Sheriff Plunkett and seven patrolmen raided the office of Local 35, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 10 E. 22nd St., yesterday noon, broke down the door and confiscated all the furniture on the premises. When Elias Kudrinsky, acting manager of the local, arrived several minutes later he was at first refused admittance to his own office. Only on the insistence of Jacques Bulten, attorney for the union, was he admitted.

Workers Are Barred.
When the news of the invasion spread thru the need trades market scores of pressers who belong to Local 35 hurried to the union office. They were barred from entering by the police, though a number of right wing slugs were admitted. The right wing group was headed by Izzy Newman and Frank Ginsberg. Both of them have in the past been arrested for slugging progressive cloak and dressmakers.

An Empty Victory.
"This is the way the right wing attempts to secure victories," Kudrinsky said after the furniture was removed. "Although they remove our furniture they cannot take our members away from us." The union head added that new furniture would be obtained this morning and the union affairs continued as in the past.

Several months ago similar raiding parties under legal pretenses descended on Locals 2, 9, 22 and on the Workers' Cooperative House in the Bronx where union furniture was being stored.

Suspension of CCNY Students for Anti-Drill Acts Opposed

Indignation against the indefinite suspension of Alexander Lifshitz and Leo Rothberg, students at the College of the City of New York, because they sharply criticized military training at the college at a symposium last Thursday was heard on the campus yesterday.

This is the first time since the undergraduate campaign started two years ago that the college authorities have taken such a drastic move against students who oppose the military course.

Frederick B. Robinson, president of the college, said yesterday that action on the suspended students would be taken at a meeting of the board of trustees Thursday. Until then they are indefinitely suspended, he said.

The remarks said to be responsible for this move on the part of the college administration, as reported by "The Campus", the undergraduate newspaper, follows:

"As long as we are here, agitation with regard to military science will go on in the college; we should strive to instill this spirit of agitation into the lower class men so that they may carry on the protest against the compulsory feature of military training in C. C. N. Y. We do not seek the advice of experts, but we want student opinion on this matter."

"The faculty is not sincere in its tacit agreement with the student body concerning this issue." The Campus continues to say that "the Lifshitz pointed out that the civilian drill somewhat defeats the terms of the tacit agreement between the faculty and student body." Rothberg is alleged to have said that civilian drill also is obnoxious training, in addition to emphasizing the fact that students choosing this course must pay \$7 for uniforms.

Agitation against the compulsory feature of the army course was first started two years ago Armistice Day by Felix S. Cohen, then editor of the Campus, in an editorial. A referendum at the time showed the student body to be overwhelmingly against the course. The vote was 2,093 to 345.

They have in the past been arrested for slugging progressive cloak and dressmakers.

Empty Victory.
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Ruthenberg Pamphlets Are Planned By Party; Material Is Requested

The Workers (Communist) Party is planning a number of pamphlets dealing with the life and work of the late C. E. Ruthenberg, national secretary of the Party, who died last March 2. Much of this material is on hand, while there is still a great deal of material dealing with his writings, speeches and general activity in the possession of Party members and sympathizers throughout the country, according to the national Party office. Anything relating to his life and work can be used in these publications, the office said in an appeal yesterday, and all Party members and sympathizers who are in possession of such information or material are asked to communicate with Jay Lovestone, national Party secretary, 43 E. 125th St., New York.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Housewives Dance.
Working Class Housewives Branch No. 2 will give a concert and dance next Saturday at 8 p. m. at 1347 Boston St. The proceeds will aid labor prisoners.

Fruit Ker-mess Dance.
The worker co-operative branch of the International Labor Defense will give a Fruit Ker-mess dance next Saturday night in the gymnasium of the Bronx Co-operative Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East.

Mohegan School.
A general membership meeting of the Mohegan Modern School Association to arrive at a decision on school bond problems will be held Thursday at 8:30 p. m., at the Civic Club, 18 East 10th St.

Perth Amboy Lectures.
The Perth Amboy (N. J.) Open Forum will begin Sunday at 2 p. m. at Workers Hall, 308 Elm St., with a lecture by Juliet Stuart Poyntz on "The World Situation."

Volunteers for "Icor" Bazaar.
Volunteers are needed to assist at the third annual "Icor" bazaar that will be held at the 16th Infantry Armory, Nov. 23 to 25. The funds raised will be used for Jewish colonization in the Soviet Union. The office of "Icor" is at 112 East 14th St., where all volunteers should report.

"Silk Stockings" will be the topic of a meeting at the Civic Club, 18 E. 10th St., tonight at 8:30 p. m. The speakers will be Louis Francis Budenz, editor of Labor Age; John W. Edelman, of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and Gustave Geiges, president of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

MILLS WANT LOWER TAX.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (P.P.)—Over 20 cotton textile mills of New Bedford are renewing their fight for tax reductions. Mayor Ashley expresses surprise, since the city authorities have already reduced the rates. Butler Mills, owned by National Republican Party Chairman William M. Butler, are in the fight, as well as Fisk Tire Fabric Co.

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Labor Union Notes and News

(A Review of Local Trade Union Activities)

By JOHN THOMPSON

Coal strikes have always attracted national attention. It is their nature. One of them—the 1902-3 strike, gave Roosevelt the first record-breaking presidential majority since the Civil War. It also canonized the greatest bundle of mediocrity and commonplace cant that ever flashed across the American skies, in the person of John Mitchell.

Coal strikes have repeatedly developed great sacrifices and great heroism on the part of the nameless toilers. They have also brought to the surface some crude as well as some consummate scoundrels. In no other industry has the political labor fakir thrived so richly at the expense of the workers than in the coal mine regions of Pennsylvania and Illinois. To be a secretary or president of a miners' union or president or secretary of a mining district meant to be richly rewarded by the political powers that be with easy jobs and high salaries.

Farrington's Treachery.
Farrington's treachery in Illinois was not exceptional. President Lewis as a creature of the republican machine and as a friend of Coolidge is notorious. Mr. Lewis has two brothers well placed at the public trough, not because of their real or imaginary abilities, but for no other reason than that they are brothers of John L. Lewis.

Will the present strike figure in the coming presidential elections? It does look that way. The wires from Pittsburgh, Pa., tell us that Gov. John S. Fisher of the Keystone state was invited to address the special conference called to discuss the conditions in the anthracite fields. Gifford Pinchot, who would not do anything for free speech or for the rights of strikers while he was governor of the steel trust state, although a progressive and a liberal, has been invited to tell what he can do and perhaps what he does not know.

Publicity Stunt?
Why politicians should be invited to take part in a discussion on a purely economic and industrial question is hard to explain, except as a publicity stunt, considering the innate snobbery of the A. F. of L. leadership and the slave mind that has been characteristic of it since its foundation.

Perhaps back in the heads of these officials there is somewhere an idea of a demand for some form of state ownership of the mines. If that is so then we can well pardon the Green-led green-gods brigade now making a noise in Pittsburgh. For it will show they are on the right road. Whether honest or dishonest or groping for new light and better measures to pull the coal strikers out of the mess they are in, the United Mine Workers' Union leadership with a few exceptions is now only reaping what it has sown.

Green's Value Doubtful.
It is doubtful in view of the changing economic conditions that President Green will be able seriously to improve matters or prevent the inauguration of regional agreements and contracts. To the workers of Greater New York and indeed of the rest of the country and from a class struggle point of view, the conference of the A. F. of L. executive council and high officers of the different big international unions on the injunction applied for by the New York and Brooklyn traction companies is far more important than whatever deliberations the leaders may take part in, or the conclusions they may arrive at, appertaining to the coal strike. For progress is not achieved in decaying or out-of-date industries.

National Issue In N. Y.
The traction situation is different. Local and municipal though it is, there are incorporated in the contest between the Amalgamated and the traction interests of Brooklyn and Manhattan great national principles.

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The DAILY WORKER and Freiheit will hold a ball at Madison Square Garden Dec. 17.

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Workers Party Activities

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

S.S. 6C Meets Tonight.
Sub-section 6C will meet tonight at 8 p. m., at 1689 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn. Hereafter the sub-section will meet on the third Wednesday of each month.

S.S. 2A Meets Monday.
A general membership meeting of S.S. 2A will be held Monday at 8 p. m.

S.S. 2A Meets Tomorrow.
An educational meeting of Sub-section 2A will be held tomorrow at 6 p. m. at 108 E. 14th St.

Section 1 Meets Thursday.
All agitprop directors of Section 1 will meet Thursday at 6 p. m. at 108 E. 14th St., Room 33.

Yonkers Celebration Sunday.
The 10th anniversary of the Russian revolution will be celebrated Sunday at 8 p. m. at Labor Lyceum, 20 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. But Devine will be the principal speaker.

Dance Saturday Evening.
Sections 2 and 3 will give a ball Saturday at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.

International Branch S.S. 6C.
The International Branch of S.S. 6C will meet tomorrow night.

Inter-racial Dance.
An inter-racial dance is being planned by the Harlem Street Nucleus of the Young Workers (Communist) League for Dec. 10 in the Imperial Hall.

Spanish Speakers Meet.
All Spanish-speaking members are urged to attend a fraction meeting tonight at 8 p. m. at 81 E. 110th St.

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We members of the Young Workers League of Youngstown, O. extend our revolutionary greetings to the Daily on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.
L. Sirotnik, Secretary.
Youngstown, Ohio.

Greetings to
The DAILY WORKER on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.
Lizetto Weiman
Julius Klarin
Atlanta, Ga.

Greetings from Workers Party,
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Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Militant Company Unionism

The kind of company unionism which appears as a rival to the American trade unions in such industries as New York City traction and the coal mines of West Virginia, basing itself on the "yellow dog" contract forced upon the workers, is by no means of a passive character.

This is militant company unionism.

It can be combatted and defeated only by a militant policy and tactics on the part of the labor movement.

We published on the first page of The DAILY WORKER, Monday, Nov. 14, a cut of a leaflet distributed recently to traction workers by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. This leaflet is signed by Frank Hedley, president and general manager of the Interborough. A perusal of this document discloses the fact that Hedley is speaking to the traction workers as members of a union—the Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Company Employees. His language is almost identical with that of a union official engaged in a jurisdictional conflict with a rival union.

One paragraph deserves special mention. It says:

"You have exercised your constitutional right to organize by joining the Interborough Brotherhood. It was a wise choice because the Brotherhood through home rule gives better protection and complete collective bargaining between yourselves and the management without any interference by out-of-town labor leaders." (Our emphasis.)

Hedley, president and general manager of the I. R. T., is speaking as a union organizer. The union of course is a company union but its leadership has decided to use trade union tactics—and does use them, militantly.

In the capitalist press Hedley even speaks of calling a strike of "loyal employees" against the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

For workers who have had little or no experience with the labor movement it will be somewhat difficult to plumb the full depths of viciousness in the tactics of the I. R. T.

It will be impossible for them to understand the vital issues involved if the leaders of the labor movement continue their policy of trying to appear more patriotic than the Interborough, more devoted to the "interests of the public," if stress continues to be laid upon the higher efficiency of A. F. of L. unions as against company unions.

To fight a company union which issues leaflets, holds mass meetings and puts on all the trappings and regalia which trade unions have considered distinctively their own, which even uses trade union terms in speaking to workers it is trying to deceive, something more is necessary than old line trade union policy and tactics.

The Amalgamated Association must, as must all unions in similar situations, see that workers understand that it will fight for the interests of the workers.

To continue to deny any intention of striking, to tone down or deny the necessity of struggle against the traction barons, injunctions, the courts and police, is to play into the hands of the company union of the traction barons. Especially is it dangerous to give the slightest impression that the traction workers will be able to organize and smash the company union without striking.

It can be said with complete certainty that the only circumstances under which this could occur would be an agreement by the Amalgamated Association that it would do no more for the workers and just as much for the traction barons as the company union does.

If traction workers feel that this is what trade union policy under its present leadership amounts to, they will see no reason for fighting for this kind of an organization. They have one already—the traction baron's company union.

The traction workers can be organized as a part of the American labor movement but not by union officials creating the impression that the union for which they speak differs from company unions only in name.

Neither can the traction workers be convinced of the ability of the labor movement to fight for them if union officials attach more importance to the meaningless words of capitalist party politicians, expressing "sympathy" for the traction workers, than they do to intensive organization work.

The traction workers have to be told that if they depend upon a Governor Smith or a Mayor Walker for sympathy as a substitute for organization and struggle, then they court disaster.

In the event of a strike the state authorities, the police and the courts of the state and city, will be found, as they always have, on the side of the traction barons and their company union.

"The right to organize" has no legal basis in the United States. It means nothing unless the will to organize is backed by the power of the labor movement. Organization campaigns carried on against militant company unions and powerful capitalists, will meet the solid opposition of all branches of government.

Once this is clear to workers who face big struggles, there can be no demoralization created by disappointment resulting from the fact that governors and mayors who were looked upon as "friends of labor" appear as deadly enemies mobilizing government forces against the workers.

The Soviet government cannot be recognized by the American Federation of Labor and the United States government, according to John Frey, secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. because "they are a government of the working class and because of it we cannot grant them recognition." And consistently enough Mr. Frey is not conducting a campaign for withdrawing recognition from the fascist government of Italy because it is not a working class government. Neither is Mr. Frey a working class leader.

"THE EYE THAT NEVER SLEEPS"

By Fred Ellis



Red Rays

FOR denouncing compulsory military training at the College of the City of New York, two students were indefinitely suspended from their classes. The students that such a thing as free speech existed in this democracy and while suffering from this delusion expressed their views on the question in an open meeting. What do those fellows think our masters are running colleges and universities for?

LIBERALS and near-radicals who gag at the open dictatorship of the workers and peasants in Russia should take the action of the C. C. of N. Y. authorities as a little lesson in capitalist democracy. All class governments are essentially dictatorial. Whatever liberties they permit to the subject classes under their jurisdiction are those they can afford to grant without endangering their own existence. It is quite obvious from developments thruout the world that the capitalist system in every country is rushing madly towards an open dictatorship. The workers have no choice between a dictatorship or a democracy. They have a choice as to which dictatorship they shall have, their own or the employers'.

THE Polish minister at Washington promptly denies that Poland has hostile intentions towards Lithuania or is preparing for war against that country, as suggested in a Moscow dispatch to the New York Times, from Walter Duranty. The minister pays a tribute to the peaceful intentions of Marshal Pilsudski, the Polish dictator. Whatever other changes may be legitimately made against Pilsudski, pacifism is not one of them. Only last week he gave the legislators elected by the people to make laws for the bourgeoisie the bum's rush out of the assembly. If he refrains from making war on Lithuania or on the Soviet Union, it will not be because he has not the will, but because he has not the means.

PUBLISHING alleged authentic documents is not such a sure-fire thing as this favorite newspaper sport was a few years ago. The forger business has developed into the prophecies of a leading industry since the end of the war. It fed on Soviet Russia in the early days, but now the forgers are turning to more virgin fields. Hearst is the champion forger-peddler in the United States. He is the most shameless liar in the newspaper business. His filthy rags feed on everything vile, from his sexy supplements which retail the perverted versions of the parasite class to forgeries, such as he is now putting out about Mexico.

THE Mexican government has denied the authenticity of the documents published in the Hearst press. But even if it were established that the Mexican government actually aided the liberals in Nicaragua in their effort to overthrow the Wall Street junta led by Diaz, surely there would be more justification for such a course than there was for the action of the United States government in occupying Nicaragua and enabling a minority to enforce its rule on the people in the interests of a band of American capitalists.

I HAVE been informed that "The Belt" which was recently reviewed several times in The DAILY WORKER is now turning crowds away from the doors of the new Playwrights Theatre at 36 Commerce Street. This miracle has been accomplished by energetic canvassing as well as because of the interest aroused in the play by the difference of opinion as to its merits expressed in this paper. When two fairly prominent individuals express divergent views on such an intriguing thing as a play, it is to be expected that people should like to learn for themselves who is right. And since The DAILY WORKER will be benefited by the sale of tickets, the more curious people that go to see it, the better it will suit this column.

THE Honorable Dudley Field Malone, of Paris, London and New York is of the opinion that a brand of divorce that retails at approximately \$2,000, except for a cheap lawyer. In other words it must be paid. Mr. Malone's ire was aroused when he heard that a gentleman who carries out the rather hefty cognomen of Senor Arturo del Toro, hung out his shingle in the state of Sonora, Mexico, and hinted that New Yorkers with fat purses could enjoy a southern exposure below the Rio Grande, while being emancipated from their conubial fetters for almost as little as it would cost them for a first class trip on an ocean liner to Paris where Mr. Malone performs his acts of mercy.

EST it might be suspected that Mr. Malone's observations could be construed as the prejudices of a business man fearing unfair competition he was careful to give the Sonora divorce mill the benefit of the doubt. "The Sonora divorce laws don't sound exactly all right," he said, "but they don't sound all wrong either." To which Senor del Toro can blow up the dust by way of acquiescence.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

XXII.

An American Victory

THEODORE DREISER is another man who has told us his own story. In "A Book About Myself," he makes himself known to us on page one, and we observe that the child is father to the man. Wandering about the streets of Chicago, a homeless, jobless, miserable youth, he reads a newspaper column by Eugene Field, and "this comment on local life here and now, these trenchant bits on local street scenes, institutions, characters, functions, all moved me as nothing hitherto had." That was thirty-seven years ago, and Dreiser is still interested in the local life of America; he is interested in life here and now, no other time or place; he watches "street scenes, institutions, characters, functions," and stores them up in the note-book of his memory, and when he has a few million of them, he weaves them into a vast pattern.

He wanted to be a newspaper man; he had no idea how to begin, but he hung around a newspaper office, like a poor stray dog, until people got tired of kicking him out, and finally gave him something to write. So then he saw America from the inside. "I began to see how party councils and party tendencies were manufactured or twisted or belied, and it still further reduced my estimate of humanity. Men, as I was beginning to find—all of us—were small, irritable, nasty in their struggle for existence." An editor says to him: "Life is a God-damned, stinking, treacherous game, and nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of every thousand are bastards." That is newspaper talk, and that is the newspaper man's world, in which Theodore Dreiser spent his formative years.

The men of that world had very few of them what we call "education"; they had learned reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, and then gone to work. They knew nothing about the past, and had no vision of the future, no science, no understanding of the causes of anything. What they knew was the world about them, its external aspects which they "wrote up" day by day; when they had "inside" knowledge of anything, it meant the intrigues and rascalities of men of power, "bastards" like themselves, except that they had wealth, or the greed and energy to prey upon the wealthy. Newspaper offices were dirty, and newspaper men worked under terrific pressure, with the aid of narcotics and stimulants; they lived in a blue smoke of nicotine, and kept a bottle of whiskey in their desks, and paid a visit to the corner saloon every time they left the office.

When you climbed higher, into the magazine world, and became a managing editor of Butterick publications, as Dreiser was for many years, you found a world externally different, but spiritually the same; you had a clean office, with rugs on the floor and a shiny desk and a potted palm in the corner, but the members of the staff were the same "bastards," risen by virtue of their ability to judge with greater accuracy what the nameless millions outside would spend their money for. Dreiser possessed that ability, and might have been a managing editor yet, but there was something else in him, as in Sherwood Anderson. But he did not let it wreck him; he hid his time, and made his

mental notes—you will find that magazine world of fashion in "The Genius." I used to meet Dreiser in those days, a big silent fellow, I liked to talk, and he liked to listen.

In his early days he wrote a novel, "Sister Carrie," telling the story of a girl of the sort he knew, one who had no wealth and family prestige to protect her, and who therefore lived with a man of the business world; it seemed to Carrie quite natural to do that, and also it seemed that way to Dreiser. But the bourgeois world of a generation ago was performing a kind of incantation upon itself, insisting that such things didn't happen; an elderly maiden aunt of Doubleday, Page and Company read this wicked book just after it appeared, and caused the remaining copies to be locked up. Dreiser was poor and unknown and friendless, and might have landed in jail if he had tried to make any protest. So that was the end of "Sister Carrie"—until it became a classic.

A clear-sighted and truth-telling man has to have a tough hide to survive in such a world. As I think Dreiser over, the quality which impresses me is stubbornness. He knows what he wants, and he will wait as many years as necessary, but in the end he will get it. He is like an old bull elephant, shoving his way through a jungle; nothing diverts him, he goes on pushing and pushing. When he gets out, his hide will be scarred and knobby, but he will be the same old elephant.

Dreiser in "An American Tragedy" is exactly the same as in "Sister Carrie." He has had twenty-five years in which to observe "the local street scenes, institutions, characters, functions" of America; and so he knows more detail about them, but he does not understand any better how they came to be, or how they may become otherwise. His heart aches for the waste and suffering, he broods over his characters like a fond mother, excusing them for everything they do—how could they do otherwise? The grim stubbornness which made Theodore Dreiser one of the world's great novelists is too much to be expected of Carrie Meeber and Jennie Gerhardt and Eugene Wida and Clyde Griffiths—they are all weaklings, grist for the inexorable mills of fate.

The philosophy of Dreiser is the same as that of Thomas Hardy. Both of them see human beings as the sport of natural forces never to be comprehended; and the sublimity of both rests upon your willingness to accept their philosophy of moral nihilism. Hardy has choruses of various kinds of spirits and superior beings to explain to us the blind tragedy of the dynasts; but Dreiser serves as his own chorus, his pity and grief is like a monotone of muted strings underneath his narratives of futility and false glory.

I am not quarreling with this great-hearted writer because he is not a socialist in the narrow sense. Scientific socialism is only a part of man's big job of understanding the blind forces of nature and subordinating them to his will. Read a little book by a true scientist, Ray Lankester's "The Kingdom of Man," and learn what is the matter with our world. We have partly suppressed the natural process of selection and elimination of the unfit; and we have either to go on and take rational control of the improvement of human stocks and the environment in which they grow, or else see our culture degenerate and perish. Birth control and eugenics are the merciful ways of eliminating the unfit; while sanitization and hygiene, the socialization of production and the abolition of parasitism, are means of raising the new race. But to Dreiser all this world of science is non-existent; nobody ever heard of it in the newspaper offices where he got his education. The nearest he has come to it is Christian Science, with which the hero of "The Genius" dallies in his period of defeat and despair. Human beings cannot live on pessimism, however nobly felt and eloquently expressed; if they are not permitted to study the science of Professor Lankester, they will adopt that of Mrs. Eddy.

Dreiser is the idol of our young writers today; a better divinity than others I have named, for the reason that he has not abdicated to snobbery. He has portrayed both poverty and wealth, and held the balance true; the great magazine world of fashion did not overwhelm him with awe while he lived in it. Now he has a best seller, and has made two hundred thousand dollars, and that is an American victory. What will he do with it? A cruel joke upon our young

intelligentsia, if their big quiet idol were to turn into an old-style Christian preacher!

There are signs of it. "An American Tragedy" is a Sunday-school sermon all complete; the church folks have only to expurgate the story of the seduction, which goes into more detail than is customary in Sunday-schools. But everything else is there, the early religious training, the fond mother praying for her wandering boy, the wicked world of wealth and fashion, the primrose path of vice, the pangs of guilt and fear, the temptation and the dreadful crime, the detection and conviction—and then the fond mother with her prayers again, and the clergyman, kneeling in the prison, repentance and forgiveness and the everlasting mercy of God.

Fifty-six years Theodore Dreiser has had to look at life with his own independent eyes, and report his own original unbiased opinion; and it turns out to be this novel and startling doctrine: "The wages of sin is death!" (To Be Continued.)

Where Striking Miners Fight

By ART SHIELDS (Fed. Press).

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—Visit the barracks colonies at Russellton if you want to meet the most stubborn spirit in the Pittsburgh mining region. Here a thousand men, women and children, evicted by the Republic Iron & Steel Co., are crowded together in long one-story pine board shacks that they assembled in a day and night race against the outer date.

With boards and tools furnished by the district miners' union, the men worked in the rains of late October while their women brewed coffee and tea to keep them warm. Eviction day

out of a woman, almost in her childbirth agony. Mrs. Shala herself was sick when the deputies came, and her eldest daughter was in the hospital from an unsuccessful operation for appendicitis.

Women Active.

Neither rough stuff nor soft speech is availing the boss in his efforts to split the ranks. His latest move, said the women, has been to come as their friend and offer them the use of company house water that he cut off in the early days after evictions. But now he's too late, for the union has bored several wells where they get

Miners' Barracks at Russellton.



Drawn by Don Brown.

came before doors and windows were fastened and hammers were still busy the day I called at the two settlements, one by the roadside near the mine and the other in a wood on the hill.

"This strike is just 300 percent," said Mrs. Wallas Shala, president of the women's auxiliary and wife of a union striker. "That's 100 percent for the men; 100 percent for the woman and 100 percent for the children."

Bob McVicker, the superintendent, tried to break the spirit of the strikers, but merely stirred them up to greater resistance. Mrs. Shala and the other women told of the putting

sweet water, ever so much better than the filthy mine-run yellow stuff that runs through the company house faucets.

The women's auxiliary is busy running dances to raise money. They took in more than \$100 at the last affair, bringing friendly folks from New Kensington where lives Mr. Miller, the shoe merchant who gives them shoes at cost—45 pairs for \$83, last purchase—and Fred Broad, banker, and son-in-law of Fannie Sellins, the woman organizer for the United Mine Workers whose brains were beaten out by thugs a few days before the opening of the great steel strike in 1919.